HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. 1. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1821. No. 51.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.

Whoever will guarantee the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

*** Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

NOTICE.

STRAYED from my house, in Wake county twenty miles west of Raleigh, on the 3d instant, two likely Horses, one a bay, the other a black. The bay is about five feet one or two inches high, six or seven years old, and was raised in Orange county, near Hillsborough, by a Mr. Thompson. The black is eight or nine years old, about four feet eight or nine inches high, and heavy made. A generous reward will be given for the delivery of the horses at the subscriber's house, or any information so that he gets them again.

M. Christian.

January 17. 50—3w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends leaving the state in the fall, he therefore requests all persons indebted to him to come forward and pay their accounts or notes, as he will not give any longer indulgence. All those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may expect to have a call from an officer, for the purpose of collecting said debts as soon as the law will admit of.

The subscriber has yet on hand a few goods, which will be disposed of at prime cost.

William Whitted, Jr.

Jan 16. 49—

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining at the Post Office in Hillsborough, N. C. Jan. 1, 1821.

A
George Allen, 2
Dolphin Armstead,
Mrs. Mary B. Ashe,
Cullen Andres,
Frederick I. Avery,
Paoli Ashe.

B
Sarah Ball, 4
Thomas Brown,
General Bird,
Reuben Bachlor,
Richard Breeze,
John H. Burgum,
John H. Blunt,
Thomas Bacon,
Daniel Barnett.

C
Archibald Cameron,
Miss Jane Cabe,
William Clark,
James Child,
S. & W. G. Cochran,
Samuel Child,
Cullenell Clark,
Joshua R. Clark,
Thomas Couch,
J. Cowan,
Mrs. Mary Campbell,
James Claney,
Harden Couch,
James Craig,
Thomas Christan,
Stephen Clark,
Edward Cook,
John Campbell.

D
James Demming,
James O. Daniel,
Mary Dickie,
Benjamin Durang,
John Dennis,
William Daniel,
David W. Dickerson, 2
David Dett.

E
Jacob Ephlan.

F
A. Falkner,
John Forest.

G
Alexander Gattis, 2
James Grady,
William A. Grayham, 2
James Gattis.

H
Thomas Holloway,
John H. Hill,
James M. Hill,
Robert Hastings,
William Hicks,
Elizabeth T. Harriss,
Robert Harriss,
Sterling Harriss,
George Hooper,
Miss Mary C. Heming.

J
William Jordan,
Catherine Jackson.

K
Jeremiah King, 2
John Kerall.

L
James Lapslie,
Jacob Lemons,
William Lewis,
Mrs. Ann Lockhart.

M
Garred Mills, 3
Daniel M'Crimmon,
Thomas M'Cracken,
Mrs. Betsey Moore,
William T. Maclin,
Alexander Morphis, 2
Robert M'Lemore,
Hermon Monholland,
John Mulhollan,
Isom Mitchel,
Edward M'Dade,
A. D. Murphy, 2
John Mason,
William P. Mangum, 2
Hugh Mulhollan.

N
Richison Nichols,
William Newcomb.

O
Barnabas O'Ferrell,
James H. Otey,
Jack Orinoe.

P
Noah Parker,
Allen Parkes,
Mrs. Sarah Pickett,
Mr. Pickett,
Allep Parish, 2
Alexander Pickard,
Charles Pettigrew,
William Pannell,
Richard Peacock,
Eliza D. Pannill.

R
Peter Riley,
Thomas Reding,
Delilah Rhodes,
Thomas Ruffin,
William Roach,

S
Col. Wm. Shepard,
Peter Stout,
William Smith,
Mrs. Sarah Smith,
John Scott, 2
Col. Harbert Sims,
Joseph Stubbins,
Samuel Strudwick,
Sheriff of Orange co

T
Enoch Thomson,
David Thompson,
MissElizaB. Thompson
Elijah Teasley,
William Thompson,
Richard Torrans,
James Thomson,
Wm. A. Tharp & Co.

U
Delilah Upton,
Dr. John Umstead, 2

V
John Vanhook,
William Vannevar.

W
Willey Woods,
Robert Walker,
Jonathan Woodie,
James Wilson,
Douglas Wilkins,
Harrison J. Warren,
James T. Wynne.

R. L. Cook, *P. M.*

Jan. 9. 47—

BLANKS
of various kinds,
for sale at this office.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor to the last will and testament of *BARTHOLOMEW L. HAYES*, late of Person county, deceased, at the court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for said county, December term, 1820, requests all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, to come forward and make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this advertisement will be plead in bar to their future recovery.

William Hayes,
Executor

Person county,
27th December, 1820. 49—

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of *JOHN R. CUMMING & CO.* are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and all those having claims against said firm, are requested to present them to the subscriber for settlement; he alone being authorised to make settlements and grant receipts.

James Allison,
For
John R. Cumming & Co.

Jan. 15. 49—

Just received, and for sale at this Office, a quantity of

SCHOOL BOOKS,

viz.
Ainsworth's Dictionary,
Virgil Delphini,
Schrevelii's Greek Lexicon,
Historiæ Sacræ,
Viris Romæ,
Mair's Introduction,
Tytler's Elements of History,
Goldsmith's History of England,
Goldsmith's History of Rome,
Goldsmith's History of Greece,
Willett's Geography and Atlas,
Murray's Grammar,
Murray's Exercises,
Webster's Spelling Book,
Bibles, Testaments, &c.

A more extensive assortment will be shortly received.

GENTLEMEN of the Bar, Physicians, and others, can be supplied with

Professional and Miscellaneous Books,

from the Philadelphia market, at short notice, on application at this office.

Dec. 20.

FRANKLIN
HAT MANUFACTORY,
No. 122½
Market Street, Philadelphia.

THE subscribers having brought to perfection their newly discovered economical HATS, which they can afford at three dollars and fifty cents, now offer them to the public to test their improvement.

Being conscious that they have arrived to that degree in the art of Hat Manufacturing which is the true *Franklin Economical style*, are willing to hazard their future prosperity, by the sample now offered to the public.

One trial of the $3 50 Hats will doubtless establish the fact in the minds of the citizens of Philadelphia, that they stand *unrivalled* for *cheapness*, *durability*, and *beauty*, and are justly entitled to the favorable appellation of *Franklin*, to whose *genius* and invention we owe so much.

They also offer to the public, their *Superfine Water Proof Beavers*, of the best quality, and newest fashion, and not subject to fade and become foxy, as Water Proofs generally are.

Also, a general assortment of Drab Beavers, Castors, Rorams, youths' and children's Hats, children's fancy Hats and Jockies, ladies' Beavers, trimmed or untrimmed.

Hatters supplied with finished or unfinished Hats.

Bespoke hats made agreeable to directions and at the shortest notice.

Hats of every description, manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms.

All orders thankfully received, and attended to with dispatch.

CAUTION. No hats are the genuine patent Franklin hats but those manufactured and sold by us and our agents, and have our stamp in them. Those who wish to purchase, cannot be too particular.

Rankin & Fowle.

Philadelphia, September, 1820. 35—3m

FOR SALE

A handsome situation adjoining the town of Hillsborough,

ON which is a good two story dwelling house; also a good kitchen, smoke house, dairy, and stable. The buildings are all new. For terms inquire of

The Printer.

A first-rate work Horse may be had on good terms.

Inquire as above.

Sept. 11. 32—tf

BOOK AND JOB
PRINTING
Promptly and correctly executed at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

Red Clover Seed,

by the bushel or smaller quantity,
For sale by
William Norwood.

Jan. 9. 47—

FOR HIRE,

Until the 28th day of December next,
A likely young Negro Fellow.
For terms apply to the subscriber.

Thomas Clancy.

Jan. 9. 47—

NOTICE.

THE undersigned executors, of the last Will and Testament of major James Lapslie, deceased, will proceed to sell all the perishable part of the estate of the said James Lapslie, deceased, on a credit of 12 months, at his late dwelling house, in the county of Orange, consisting of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Fodder, Hay, and *Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Tools, &c.*

At the same time also, the land will be rented and the negroes hired. The sale will commence on the 25th inst. and continue until the whole is sold. Bond and security will be required from the purchasers.

Thomas Armstrong,
Willie Shaw,
Executors.

Jan. 8th, 1821. 47—

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to *WILLIAM CAIN & SON* are solicited to call and settle their accounts, either by cash or note. Those who fail to do so must expect soon to find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

Wm. Cain & Son.

Jan. 9, 47—4w

JUST RECEIVED,

1 pipe Sicily Madeira Wine,
4 quarter casks (120 galls.) Malaga Wine,
2 quarter casks (65 gall.) Old French Brandy,
1 cask (60 galls.) Holland Gin,
200 lbs. Madder,
50 lbs. best Spanish flotant Indigo,
Cotton Cards,
Cotton Yarn,
Some demijons of old Madeira Wine.

D. Yarbrough.

Dec. 26. 46—3w

Tennessee Land for sale.

Fifteen Hundred Acres

OF Tennessee Land for sale, of a prime quality. For terms apply to

A. B. Bruce.

Hillsborough, Dec. 26. 46—tf

Valuable Land
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his tract of land containing

Thirteen Hundred and Fifty Acres,

Situated on Haw River.

The attention of such as may wish to purchase land in this part of the country, is invited. The terms will be accommodating. For farther particulars apply to the proprietor,

Richard D. Ashe.

December 13. 44—tf

Valuable Land
FOR SALE
in the Haw Fields.

THE subscriber offers his tract of land for sale, containing

Eight hundred and forty-eight Acres,

situated in the Haw Fields, ten miles west of Hillsborough. The attention of such as may wish to purchase land in this part of the country is invited; the terms will be accommodating. For farther particulars apply to the proprietor.

S. Strudwick.

November 13. 40—10w

Hillsborough Academy.

THE exercises in this institution will be resumed on the first Monday of January next.

J. Witherspoon, *Principal.*

November 22. 41—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has appointed *THOMAS D. WATTS* his agent to transact business for him during his absence to the City of Washington.

James S. Smith.

November 8. 39—

Rural Economy.

IMPROVED HARROW.

From the Memoirs of the Virginia Agricultural Society.

TO DR. JOHN ADAMS,
Secretary to the Society for promoting Agriculture.

DEAR SIR—Permit me, through you, to present our society with the enclosed drawing of a Double-Harrow, designed principally for the culture of Indian corn. It is an implement which I can venture to recommend, having used it for two seasons, I think, with great advantage. It requires two horses or mules to pull it, and will execute as much work at one stroke, as a single horse plough will at six or eight. The teeth are thirteen inches long, one inch square at the large end, and tapered to something less than three quarters, and cutting within five inches of each other, penetrate to the depth of about six inches; and pulverize the land thoroughly (if not very stiff,) from one water furrow to another, where the beds are only five and a half feet wide. As the harrow is intended to run on each side of the corn, you may make the teeth next the corn cut as near as you please by screwing up the coupling bolts which are long enough to admit also of a considerable extension; the drawing them as close as practicable, diminishes much the labour of the hand hoes, which after these harrows, have little else to do, than merely to weed the narrow space left between the teeth running next the corn. I have used them both before planting, and immediately previous to nursing. Their superiority to any stiff harrow that ever I have seen, consists, as the drawing will shew, in the coupling bolts, allowing all the teeth, ten in number, to act at the same time, however irregular the surface may be over which they move.

The scale of the drawing is one inch to the foot, the size of the timbers four and a half by three and a half inches.

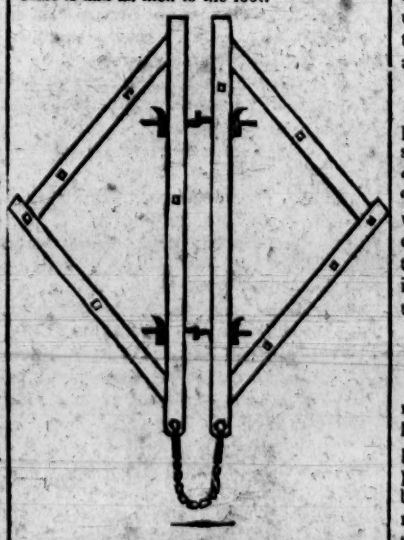
I remain, dear sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES M. GARNETT.

P. S. Although the following directions, in regard to the harrow handles, may not generally be thought necessary, yet as some may think they ought to be given, I will add them.

The proper place to insert the handles is about one foot from the hinder end of the pieces through which the coupling bolts pass. These handles should slope a little backwards, and having no connexion, as in a plough, should diverge from each other at the top, in such a way as to keep the handles at a convenient distance apart.

☞ In the following engraved sketch, the scale is half an inch to the foot.



A communication appeared in Poulson's American Daily Advertiser, which stated that a very disagreeable taste was imparted to the cream and butter, by feeding cows on Ruta Baga. The following answer to the inquiry for a remedy has appeared in the same paper.

RUTA BAGA.

Nitre is the English remedy, for "the disagreeable taste" imparted by turnips to milk.—I have used Swedish turnips in large quantities for two years, and have found, that two quarts of corn meal with cut straw, moistened by salt and water, given at night, in addition to two pecks of chopped *sound* Ruta Baga given at proper times during the day, not only caused my cows to yield copious supplies of milk, and fine yellow butter, but kept them in high condition.

The importance of this excellent auxiliary to Indian corn, is not sufficiently known in America. It enables the breeder to force his calves and yearlings to great size at little cost—the dairyman to obtain fine butter in large quantities—the feeder to make fat his bullocks in much less time, and at less expense—the grazier to keep his store cattle with but the aid of straw or corn tops throughout the winter, in such condition as to fit them for the market after having fed them during June with grass.

Z.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, January 13.

The speaker laid before the house a letter of the secretary of the treasury, transmitting statements of payments made at the treasury during the year 1820 for the discharge of miscellaneous claims, not otherwise provided for; of payments made, during the same year, for the discharge of such demands, of a civil nature, as are not provided for; a statement of contracts made relative to oil, light-houses, buoys, stakeages, &c.; a statement of contracts and purchases for the revenue during the year 1819.

These communications were severally referred to committees, and ordered to be printed.

The resolution offered by Mr. Tracy on Thursday last, was, on his motion, taken up and agreed to.

Mr. Robertson, of Kentucky, after a few remarks on the propriety of the inquiry which he was about to propose, submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to inquire whether any, and, if any, what, offices in the civil department of government may be abolished without prejudice to the public interest; and also whether any of the salaries or compensations now allowed by law to the officers and other persons employed in the said civil department, and, if any, what, and to what extent, may be, consistently with justice and sound policy, reduced.

Mr. Culbreth, after observing that it had been his intention to offer a similar motion himself, if no other gentleman had done so, moved to amend the resolution so as to refer the inquiry to a special committee instead of the committee of ways and means, deeming the latter committee not competent, consistently with a due attention to its numerous ordinary duties, to bestow on this subject the necessary attention.

This motion to amend the resolution, brought on a discussion of more than an hour's continuance, on the question whether it was better to refer the inquiry to the committee of ways and means, a select committee, or to the committees severally appointed on the expenditures of the different departments. After two unsuccessful motions to lay the resolution on the table—the debate ended by adopting Mr. Culbreth's amendment.

On motion of Mr. Street, it was

Resolved, That the committee on pensions and revolutionary claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency of continuing in force the act entitled "An act to provide for persons who were disabled by the known wounds received in the revolutionary war," and the several acts amending and extending the same, which acts will expire on the 15th day of May next.

And the house then adjourned.

Monday, January 15.

Mr. Baldwin, from the committee on manufactures, reported a bill to regulate the duties on imports and for other purposes, accompanied by a detailed report on the subject. The bill having been twice read, Mr. Baldwin moved to refer it to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Smith, of Maryland, opposed this course, as giving it a preference over ordinary business. Mr. Baldwin replied, that the same direction had been given, at this session, to several bills, that for the reduction of the army, &c. not more important than this. The motion of Mr. Baldwin prevailed, by a vote of 65 to 61. The ordinary number of copies of the bill and report were ordered to be printed for the use of the house.

Mr. Baldwin, also, from the same committee, reported a bill laying duties on sales of merchandise at auction; which was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Russ offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the secretary of the

treasury be directed to lay before this house a statement of the precise amount of special deposites to the credit of the treasury of the United States which is referred to in his supplementary report of the 28th ultimo, as not being available the current year; stating particularly, of what such deposites consist—if of depreciated bank paper, the bank or banks which issued the same, with the amount by each, and the present current specie value thereof, and the year or years respectively when the same was received.

The resolution lies on the table one day of course.

On motion of Mr. Eustis, the house proceeded to the consideration of the resolution submitted by him, for the conditional admission of Missouri into the Union; and, on his motion, in order that it might not interrupt the discussion of the army bill, it was referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

The bill from the senate, "to incorporate the Columbia college of the district of Columbia," was about to be read a third time, when

Mr. Campbell objected to this bill taking a course different from the ordinary practice, in regard to bills, which was, to refer them to a committee of the whole for discussion.

After considerable conversation on the subject, the bill was ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed for the use of members.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the bill to reduce the military peace establishment.

Mr. Simkins's motion to strike out the first section of the bill being yet under consideration—

Mr. Walker, of N. C. spoke at some length against it.

Mr. Sergeant then took the floor in favor of the motion. When he concluded—

The house adjourned.

Tuesday, January 16.

Mr. Clay (late speaker) appeared this day and took his seat.

On motion of Mr. Russ, the resolution yesterday submitted by him, was taken up and agreed to.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for the reduction of the army of the United States; the motion of Mr. Simkins, to strike out the first section yet depending.

After several members had spoken on the subject, a little before sunset, the question was put on Mr. Simkins's motion, (which went to destroy the bill) and was decided in the negative, by a large majority; and the committee rose, reported progress;

And the house adjourned,

Wednesday, January 17.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of war, transmitting a statement of the whole number of militia in the service during the late war with Great Britain, shewing the periods of their service, their pay, and from what states, &c. as required by a resolution of the last session, &c.

On motion of Mr. Warfield, the house proceeded to the consideration of a resolution moved by him, calling on the first comptroller of the treasury for certain information in respect to discriminations in the list of balances due to the government; and, after a few remarks between Messrs. Smith and Warfield, it was agreed to.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and the consideration of the bill for the reduction of the military peace establishment was resumed.

Mr. Smyth, of Virginia, moved to strike out the first section of the bill, with a view to the insertion of the substitute moved by him some days ago.

After debate, the question was taken on Mr. Smyth's motion, and decided in the negative.

Mr. Hardin then, after some general remarks in favor of his object, moved to amend the bill by adding thereto a new section, to abolish any commutation for the subsistence of the officers, forage, servants and servants' hire and subsistence and clothing, transportation, and any other incidental charges whatever, and to allow in lieu thereof —— per cent. on the amount of pay now allowed the officers respectively.

Before deciding on this motion, the committee rose,

And the house adjourned.

Thursday, January 18.

On motion of Mr Butler, of N. H. the daily hour of meeting was fixed, after Saturday next, at 11 o'clock, instead of 12—ayes 68, noes 55.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the state of the Union, Mr. Whitman in the chair, and took up the bill to reduce the army to 6,000 men—Mr. Hardin's amendment offered yesterday was withdrawn.

Mr. Archer, of Virginia, moved an amendment, the effect of which, in substance, was to prevent the consolidation of the corps of ordnance with that of the artillery, and to preserve the corps of ordnance distinct and seperate, as at present.

This amendment was briefly discussed, without any strong objections being urged against it, and it was agreed to—ayes 64, noes 37.

On motion of Mr. Archer, of Virginia, the bill was further amended by substituting the word *discharged* for the word *deranged*, as applied to those to be disbanded under the bill.

Several other amendments were proposed, but without success; and the committee rose, and reported the bill and amendments to the house; and the amendments of the committee were successively adopted, without variation, except as related to the ordnance corps, which, on motion of Mr. Cobb, was so modified as to consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, one major, six captains, six first, six second, and six third lieutenants.

Messrs. Baldwin, Storrs, and Fuller, renewed without success, the motions which they had respectively made in committee to amend the bill.

Mr. Cobb renewed, and spoke in support of the motion, unsuccessfully made in committee by Mr. Smith, of Maryland, to give the quartermaster general the rank, pay, and emoluments of a brigadier general, in lieu of those of a colonel of cavalry.

The motion was opposed by Mr. Floyd, on principle, and was supported by Mr. Smyth, of Virginia, also on principle.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Lathrop moved to deprive the adjutant general, the quartermaster general, and judge advocate, of the *rank*, but to leave them the pay and emoluments of a colonel of cavalry; which motion was negatived without a division.

Mr. Anderson after some remarks in opposition to the plan of reduction proposed by the present bill, and in explanation of his views of a different organization, moved that the house come to the following resolution:

Resolved, That the bill be recommitted to the committee on military affairs, with instructions to report a bill placing the present military establishment of the United States under the command of one major general and two brigadiers general, and containing other provisions necessary for making the staff of the army conform to this arrangement.

This motion was negatived, without debate—ayes 26; and

The house adjourned.

Friday, January 19.

Mr. Anderson from the committee on the public lands, reported a bill to authorise the president of the United States to remove the land office in the district of Lawrence county, in the territory of Arkansas, which bill, after some remarks by Mr. A. explanatory of its object, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. Mercer, from the committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill authorising the establishment of a penitentiary within the District of Columbia, which was twice read and committed.

The following message was received from the president of the United States by his private secretary.

To the House of Representatives.

In compliance with a resolution of the house of representatives, "requesting the president of the United States to inform the house (if in his opinion proper) whether any, and if any, what negotiations, since the 1st of January, 1816, have been had with the Six Nations of Indians, or any portion of them; who the commissioners or agents were; the objects of the negotiation; the expenses of the same; the compensation of each commissioner, secretary, or agent, and to whom the moneys were paid," I now transmit a report from the secretary of war, communicating the information desired.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, Jan. 18, 1821.

The message was read, and, with the documents, ordered to be printed.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of war transmitting a statement of the amount of merchandize on hand at the different Indian trading houses, and in the hands of the superintendent of Indian trade, in Georgetown, at cost—prepared in obedience to a resolution of the 13th instant.

The speaker also laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the navy, transmitting a statement of contracts made by the commissioners of the navy during the year 1820.

These communications and the accompanying documents were ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. Wood, from the committee on public buildings, to whom was referred a resolution of the 19th ult. directing an inquiry into the practicability of making such alterations in the present structure of the hall of the house as shall better adapt it to the purposes of a deliberative assembly; and if not, whether it be practicable to provide a suitable hall in the centre building of the Capitol, made a report, exhibiting a plan proposed by the architect, which the committee do not recommend; and offering reasons to shew that the hall had, since it was first used, improved in the respects above referred to; that it would still improve, as the walls became drier; and that it might be anticipated, by taking measures to prevent noise in the gallery, and obtain silence in the hall, it would fully answer its intended purpose. The report was read and committed.

The following resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Silsbee was taken up for consideration.

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be required to lay before this house a statement of the number of inspectors and weighers, gaugers and measurers, employed in each port of the United States, and of the amount of pay received by each of those officers for each of the last five years; and also a statement of the names of persons who have been employed as agents for building or supplying light-houses, revenue cutters, or marine hospitals, to the several districts of the United States, with the amount of compensation which has been paid to each of them, for their services within the last five years.

Mr. Tomlinson wished the call somewhat extended, so as to obtain information on a subject in which there were considerable abuses practised, some particulars of which he referred to. He moved therefore to add the following to the resolution:

"Designating the persons who during the said period were paid as inspectors, and who at the same time performed the duties and received the fees of weighers, gaugers, and measurers, and the amount paid to such persons respectively, for services rendered in each of the capacities aforesaid."

This amendment was accepted by Mr. Silsbee, and thus modified, the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Mallary, after some remarks, going to shew that there was reason to believe there were several officers of the army, employed in certain of the public offices, to whom compensation was paid for their clerical services, in addition to their pay as officers, and with the view of obtaining precise information on this subject, he submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to inquire whether any officers of the army of the United States, are employed as clerks or in any other capacity, in any of the departments, or in the office of the surgeon general or apothecary general, and whether such officers, if any, have received any other compensation than their pay as officers; if so, what are their names, and what extra compensation have they received.

Mr. Little moved to amend the resolution so as to make it a direct call on the secretary of war for the information; which motion, after some conversation between three or four members, was negatived, and the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Randolph gave notice that he should on Monday next call for the consideration of the bill making provision for the family of com. Perry.

The house, then, on the motion of Mr. Barbour, proceeded to consider the "bill in addition to the several acts making provision for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the revolutionary war."

This bill was discussed, in committee of the whole, on the 3d instant, and, having been reported to the house, Mr. Hardin moved to amend the bill, upon which much debate again took place—when,

On motion of Mr. Barbour, (who in calling it up had no idea of interfering materially in the progress of the other business before the house,) the bill and amendment were again laid on the table.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill to reduce the military peace establishment of the U. States.

Mr. Storrs submitted to the house a number of remarks to shew the expediency of abolishing the existing provisions for the inspection of the army, and of the substitute proposed by the bill for one assistant inspector, and concluded his remarks with a motion to strike out the clause, providing "an assistant inspector general," with a view of moving afterwards to insert a provision for one inspector general.

The amendment was opposed by Messrs. Williams, of N. C. Foot, and Cocke, and was supported by Messrs. Storrs, Gross, of N. Y. Robertson, Smith, of Md. and Mercer. The debate continued until near 4 o'clock, when,

The question being taken on the proposed amendment, it was decided in the affirmative—ayes 75, noes 71.

Mr. Storrs then moved to insert a provision for "one inspector general;" and the motion was agreed to, without debate—ayes 76, noes 69.

Mr. Ford moved to amend the bill by striking out the provision for *one apothecary general*, conceiving that the duties belonging to that office might be well discharged by the surgeon general, and the office dispensed with, to shew which he offered several remarks.

The amendment was opposed by Mr. Floyd, and was negatived by a large majority.

Mr. Mercer moved to strike out the fifth section of the bill, which abolishes the topographical corps—which motion was negatived without a division.

On motion of Mr. Nelson, of Va. who asked for the opponents of the bill an opportunity to present their views on the subject,

And the house adjourned,

Saturday, January 20.

The house again proceeded to the consideration of the bill for reducing the military establishment. After some debate, the house adjourned, without taking the question.

Monday, January 22.

Mr. Rhea, from the committee on pensions and revolutionary claims, reported a bill to continue in force "an act to provide for persons who were disabled by known wounds received in the revolutionary war," and for other purposes; which was twice read and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill to reduce the military peace establishment of the United States.

Mr. M'Cullough moved an amendment, which occasioned considerable debate. The amendment was negatived.

The question having been stated on ordering the bill, as amended, to be engrossed for a third reading—

Mr. Barbour and Mr. Mercer addressed the house, each at great length; the first in favour of the bill, the latter against it.

The question was then taken and decided in the affirmative; yeas 109—nays 47.

So the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

The speaker laid before the house a report from the secretary of the treasury, which report was read, and, with the documents, referred to the committee of ways and means.

And the house adjourned.

Tuesday, January 23.

Mr. Mercer, from the committee on the District of Columbia, delivered in the following report:

The committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred a resolution of the house of representatives, instructing them "to inquire into the expediency of providing by law, to secure to mechanics and others payment for their labor and materials, in erecting any house or other building within the District of Columbia, by giving them a lien thereon," have had the same under consideration, and respectfully report: That under the existing laws of the United States, within the District of Columbia, a security analogous to that contemplated by the resolution, may be provided by special contract, in every case wherein any house or building is about to be erected, against any loss which any mechanic or merchant, contributing labor or materials towards the erection thereof, might sustain from the failure of the proprietor to pay voluntarily therefor. Whether for this or any other reason, existing in the institutions or state of society, of the District of Columbia, no complaint to congress, by petition or otherwise, has ever been made by any of the inhabitants of the district, of any defects of their present laws in relation to the object for which the resolution of the house of representatives suggests a provision. The committee therefore recommend to the house of representatives the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to make by law, the provision suggested by the aforesaid resolution.

The report was read and agreed to.

Mr. Smith, of Md. moved a joint resolution, directing that the recruiting service be suspended until the next session of congress.

Which was twice read, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Cocke, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the public lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of grantig to the state of Alabama, all the unsold islands in the Tennessee river, the proceeds of which shall be applied to the improvement of the navigation of said river.

Mr. Smith, of N. C. gave notice that he should on Thursday next, move to proceed to the consideration of the motion to amend the constitution of the U. States, so as to establish an uniform mode of election of electors of president and vice president of the U. States.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

The engrossed bill for the reduction of the military peace establishment was read a third time, and after some debate,

The question on the passage of the bill was taken, by yeas and nays, and decided in the affirmative—109 to 48; and it was sent to the senate for concurrence.

The engrossed bill to continue in force the act to provide for soldiers disabled by known wounds in the revolutionary war, was read a third time, passed, and returned to the senate.

COM. PERRY'S FAMILY.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Foot in the chair, on the bill reported the last session of congress, for the relief of the family of the late Oliver Hazard Perry, and to provide for the education of his children at the public expense

The bill having been read through—

On motion of Mr. Randolph, who declined occupying the time of the house by speaking on the subject, the blanks in the bill were filled, so as to make the proposed allowance to be 330 dollars per annum for the mother of the late commodore Perry, 400 dollars for his widow (during life or till intermarriage,) and 150 dollars for each of the children until they arrive at 21 years of age. The whole amount proposed to be annually appropriated being 1,330 dollars, the estimated amount of half the pay which commodore Perry, whilst living, would have enjoyed while on separate command.

Mr. Hardin moved to strike out all the bill except the enacting clause, and insert in lieu thereof a provision allowing to the family of com. Perry half pay for the term of five years, being, Mr. H. said, the amount which they would have received had com. Perry fallen in battle.

On this motion there arose a short debate, when

The motion of Mr. Hardin was negatived, on a division, by apparently a large majority.

The committee then rose and reported the bill.

The house having concurred in filling the blanks as reported from the committee—

Mr. Hardin renewed the motion he had made in committee of the whole, and demanded the yeas and nays on it.

The yeas and nays being taken, there were

For the amendment,	62
Against it,	82

So it was not agreed to.

Mr. Clay, though decidedly in favor of the object of the bill, objected to that part of it proposing an allowance of 330 dollars per annum, during life, to the mother of the deceased; and, on his motion, that part was stricken out.

Mr. Randolph moved a reconsideration of the allowance of 400 dollars per annum to the widow of com. Perry, with a view to make it 730, by adding to it the 330 just stricken out; so that the amount to the family should be the same, though the distribution would be different.

The motion of Mr. R. was negatived, by a vote of 69 to 52.

On the question for ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading, the yeas and nays being demanded by Mr. Brush, there were

For the bill	76
Against it	62

So the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the treasury transmitting two statements of goods, wares and merchandise imported in American and foreign vessels; together with an aggregate view of both from the 1st October, to the 30th September, 1819, rendered in obedience to a resolution of the house of representatives of 29th May, 1798.

The letter was read, and with the documents, ordered to lie on the table.

And the house adjourned.

Wednesday, January 24.

Mr. Cook, from the committee on public lands, reported a bill confirming the location of the seat of government of the state of Illinois, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Van Rensselaer, from a select committee, reported a bill supplementary to the act relating to the ransom of prisoners taken during the late war; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Fuller, from the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill to incorporate the United States' Naval Fraternal Association for the relief of the families of deceased officers; which was twice read and committed.

The engrossed resolution directing the recruiting service to be suspended until after the end of the next session of congress, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

The engrossed bill for the relief of the family of the late Oliver Hazard Perry, and for the education of his children at the public charge, was read a third time.

Mr. Beecher moved to recommit the bill to a committee of the whole, but subsequently varied his motion so far as to move its recommitment to the committee on naval affairs, with a view to incorporate the amendment yesterday proposed by Mr. Hardin, or, failing in that, to reinstate the allowance of 330 dollars to the mother of com. Perry, which was yesterday stricken out.

After a short debate, the motion for recommitment was negatived.

The bill was then passed, 73 votes to 63, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

MISSOURI.

The house then on motion of Mr. Eustis, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Hackley being called to the chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the following resolution:

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, and it is hereby declared, that, the —— day of —— next ensuing, the state of Missouri shall be admitted into the Union upon an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatsoever: Provided, That so much of the 26th section of the 3d article in the constitution of said state, presented to congress at the present session, as makes it the duty of the le-

gislature to pass such laws as shall be necessary "to prevent free negroes and mulattoes from coming to, and settling in, this state, under any pretext whatsoever," shall on or before that day, have been expunged therefrom.

On motion of Mr. Eustis, the blanks in the resolution were filled with the 1st day of October next.

Mr. Foot moved to postpone the resolution, in order to take up that from the senate, under the impression that doing so would facilitate a final decision on the subject.

Mr. Lowndes suggested that, in all probability, nothing would be gained by this course, as the same question now before the house might, and probably would be, brought up by a motion to amend the resolve of the senate.

The motion to postpone was negatived.

No debate arising—

The chairman put the question to agree to the resolution, and it was negatived by a large majority.

The committee then rose and reported their progress to the house.

The speaker put the question on agreeing to the amendments made in committee, (by filling the blanks in the resolution.)

It being objected, that the report of the committee had been to reject the resolution—

The speaker decided that no committee, whether select or of the whole house, has the power of rejecting any bill or resolution referred to it. Bills and resolutions are referred to committees to be discussed and amended or not, not to be agreed to or rejected in form, though sometimes virtually rejected by striking out their vital parts.

This decision was objected to by Mr. Randolph, Mr. Barbour, and Mr. Cobb, but justified by Mr. Sergeant and in part at least by Mr. Lowndes. In the end, however, no appeal was taken from the decision of the chair.

The house having agreed to the amendments made in committee of the whole—

The question was put, without debate, on ordering the resolution to be engrossed for a third reading, and decided as follows—Yeas 6—Nays 146.

So the resolution was rejected.

After a pause—

Mr. Clay rose, and gave notice, that, if no other gentlemen made any motion on the subject, he should the day after to-morrow move to go into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, to take into consideration the resolution from the senate on the subject of Missouri.

Several bills passed through committees of the whole, and were all ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrw.

And the house adjourned.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, January 31.

We are much gratified in introducing to our readers so valuable a correspondent as Philo-Florian. The variety of subjects on which these papers treat, the peculiar opportunities which the writer has had of gleaning from all parts of the state interesting incidents in her history, and the warm interest which he took in collecting information relative to those two eventful periods, the regulation under governor Tryon and the revolutionary war, will render these communications particularly acceptable. The history of the revolution is dwelt upon with proud exultation by every American; and narratives of events which occurred in that important era, or sketches of the characters of those persons who were active agents in the heroic achievements of that interesting period, will add to the glory of the nation, and give additional importance to the state in which they occurred;—and we hope will not be without their effect in arousing from inactivity the sleeping energies of a people possessing advantages capable of raising them to an equality with the first state in the union.

Extract of a letter from a senator in congress to his friend in Orange.

"I cannot close this letter without congratulating you and all the friends of honest men, on the complete triumph of our good friend, the treasurer*. That he should be found correct and upright in all his dealings with the public as well as individuals, was what was anticipated by all who knew him. But in the abundant kindness of his heart, that he should never once in thirty-four years have been guilty of a blameable indiscretion, is, I believe, an instance of probity and correctness unparalleled in the history of public officers. In these times of extreme difficulty and distress, in which some of our friends in North-Carolina have failed for considerable sums, it is cause of sincere rejoicing to the people of the state, as well as gratifying to the treasurer, that their great accounting officer has been found worthy of the unlimited confidence which has so long been reposed in him.

* John Haywood.

Remarkable Preservation.—Two or three days since, one of the workmen, (an Irishman) who was engaged in pulling the shingles from the roof of our capitol, was accidentally precipitated from his situation, at the top of the building, and must eventually met instant death, had he not, most providentially, been arrested in his descent by a projecting tenpenny nail—which entering deeply into the fleshy part of his thigh, suspended him on the eaves of the house, until the necessary aid was afforded him. His wound which was the immediate object of surgical care, is pronounced trifling; and the honest and industrious laborer is likely soon to be able to make a second ascent, and, we hope, not so dangerous and rapid a descent.

Raleigh Star, 26th inst.

Fayetteville, Jan. 25.

On the 17th inst. two men made their appearance in this town, asking charity of the citizens; they pretended to be Francis and Louis Dubois, and had with them a document purporting to be a translation from the original Latin, of a recommendation given them by Giovanni Maria Lopez, lieut. general of his majesty, the king of Portugal, and governor of the city of Lagos, certifying that they had been denounced the French government, &c. and that on their passage from Marseilles to New-Orleans were robbed by pirates, also imploring the friends of humanity to contribute to their relief, &c. which translation is said to have been done at Philadelphia, by M. J. O'Conway, interpreter of foreign languages, and certified by B. Nones, notary public: but on examination it appeared that the translation bears a more recent date than the certificate of the notary: which, together with many other circumstances, threw them into such confusion and difficulty, that one of them confessed the whole imposition; that they procured the papers in Charleston, &c. They have in their possession passports (which also are evident forgeries,) in which they are called Francois Marri and Dominique Barboris. They have with them a number of seals, which appear to have been torn from old papers, and are of some ecclesiastical functionary. They were taken up and brought before Benjamin Robinson and D. Ochiltree, esqr's. and committed by them to our county jail under the vagrant laws. [*Observer.*

Millions.—Mr. Topliff, our attentive Boston correspondent, informs us, that "a letter from Jaquemel of the 9th of December, states that President Boyer had found at the Cape upwards of *thirty millions of dollars*, left by Christophe; and that since then, Haytian and Spanish money was cosidered of equal value."

N. Y. Gaz.

A Calcutta paper of the 14th July, received at New-York, has the following article:

"The Missionaries at Rangoon, repaired to the capital on the accession of the present monarch, in order to congratulate him and solicit his protection, when he returned for answer, that they might freely profess their own religion within his territories, and preach as thy pleased, but if any Birmahs quitted the religion of the country, to join them, he would decapitate the apostates."

The Spanish Cortes have appropriated 30 millions of reals for building 20 ships of war.

Nehemiah R. Knight, governor of the state of Rhode-Island, is elected a senator of the United States to supply the vacancy occasioned by the lamented decease of Mr. Burrill.

James Barbour has been re-elected without opposition, a senator of the United States, from the state of Virginia, for six years from the 3d of March vext.

A petition is before the legislature of Pennsylvania for a law to render null the marriage of a white woman with a man of colour, and to punish the latter and the magistrate who marries them. The petition states, that a number of persons of colour have settled in different parts of Pennsylvania, and that they have succeeded in various attempts to seduce into marriage the *minor* children of white inhabitants.

The legislature of South Carolihave provided by law for the creation of 800,000 dollars, five per cent. stock, irredeemable till 1840; the proceeds of the loan to be expended in Internal Improvements.

A bill has passed one branch of the Kentucky legislature abolishing imprisonment for debt.

The legislature of Louisiana are about to petition congress, to erect fortifications for their defence. They say the state has paid the general government, upwards of 11 million of dollars since 1816, and that only 20,000 of it has been expended for their defence.

A company of persons in Canandaigua have applied to New-York legislature for an act of incorporation, for the purpose of opening a canal to unite the grand Erie canal with the Canandaigua lake.

It appears from the report of the New-York Society that the paupers in that city amount to thirteen thousand; the annual expence of supporting them is about $ 250,000; that about 8000 children are growing up in that city without education or moral habits, and nearly 10,000 families neglect all public worship.

M. M. Noah, esq. the patriotic editor of the N. Y. National Advocate, having failed in his attempt to obtain Grand Island for a company of European Jews, now recommends Rhode Island to their attention. He says the Jewish bankers can transmit to this country specie enough to pay our national debt.

Mr. T. H. Carroll, of Annapolis, the 'son of an ancient & wealthy family,' possessed, by inheritance, several valuable servants, estimated at eight or ten thousand dollars. On coming of age, his first legal act was to emancipate them all. *Balt. Pat.*

Self preservation by the sagacity of a dog.—A widow lady, in the neighborhood of Boston, possessing a small Spaniel lapdog, on retiring to rest, was very much annoyed by the anxiety of the animal to sleep in her chamber: she had even driven him out; but he still continued to bark and scratch for admittance, which was granted. After she had retired to rest, she was aroused by his barking, and pulling the clothes; and he even bit her to arouse her—when to her horror, she found her child, (of five years of age) in fits, owing, as it turned out, to having a cylinder of coals in her chamber. This is another instance of the effects of charcoal, and the sagacity of the dog.

Boston Gaz.

Norristown, (Penn.) January 17.

On Friday night last, about 8 o'clock, the Chain Bridge at Pawling's Ford was broken down by the weight of a six horse team, loaded with Plaster and Salt. When the team was about the middle of the bridge, some of the chains and timber gave way, and distressing to relate, the waggon, horses and carter, together with an immense quantity of timber and chains, fell from the height of about 20 feet on the ice beneath, which gave way and let them all into the water, which was about 11 feet deep. The noise alarmed several persons who were near, who ran to their assistance, in time to save the carter from drowning—ropes &c. were immediately got, and four of the horses were taken out alive, though not without being cut and bruised considerably, the remaining two horses were killed by the fall—the waggon was taken out, but the loading remains in the water.

Murder.—The Goshen (N. Y.) Patriot of Jan. 15th, contains the particulars of a murder perpetrated in Sussex county, N. Jersey, on the 1st inst. which were almost too horrible to publish at length. Wilhelmus Vanauken, of Wantage, Sussex county, New-Jersey, after having repeatedly threatened for some years back to kill his wife, put his threat into execution on New Year's night. His wife had gone to bed and left her husband reading by the fire.—When he found that she was asleep (as he himself relates the story) he made an attempt to kill her with a knife, but she awoke, seized him, and endeavored to make her escape. Vanauken then made use of a large stick of wood and accomplished his purpose. He then went to several of his neighbors, told them what he had done, and requested them to go home with him and lay her out.—He accompanied them to his house, where his wife was found dead, almost naked, and full of dreadful wounds. At the time of the murder 3 small children were asleep in the house—and after the neighbors came, one of them crept upon its lifeless mother. Vanauken was taken into custody and committed to prison. It is said he was deranged.

Shocking Accident.—On the 17th of last month, a young man named Joseph Augustine, son of Mr. Baltzer Augustine, of Oznaburg township, (O.) while creeping under the bellows in Congress furnace, in search of a bottle, was caught in the stirrup, which instantly tore his head from his body!

Col. Asa Stebbins, of Greenfield, in Mass. is said to have raised and fatted an Ox, which is now six years old, and is supposed by good judges to weigh *thirty three hundred pounds*. He is as remarkable for his symetry of form, as for his surprising fatness and weight. He is to be exhibited at Boston.

Hartford, (Con.) January 15.

A Profitable Crop.—Mr. Daniel Deming, of Whethersfield, raised last summer, from one quarter of an acre of land, nine hundred ropes and twenty bushels of Onions, eighty bushels of Carrots, twenty bushels of Parsnips, five bushels Beets, and twelve bushels of turnips, the whole of which sold for forty dollars and fifty-five cents.

An article is now going the rounds of the papers, which we believe had its origin in the Albany Daily Advertiser, which states, and at the same time expresses much wonderment at the fact, that one of our industrious Connecticut damsels, possessing the true Yankee roving, peddling disposition, had reached Albany with a large quantity of sewing silk, which she offered as the manufacture of Connecticut, to the great admiration of the honest Dutchmen of New York. Now instead of this circumstance being thought worthy of notoriety in this state, we can assure the Yorkers that hundreds of females in the neighbouring towns gain their whole subsistence from the manufacture of this article, and that they have brought it to such perfection as nearly to exclude foreign silk from our stores. We, therefore, recommend the said fair lady and her silk to the confidence of every Dutchman, and hope that their patriotism or gallantry will induce them to purchase largely, in which case it is not unlikely they may soon see more of our enterprising females among them.

Boston, January 10.

The wicked escape not.—A young man of respectable connexions, eighteen years old, not long since was intrusted with the conveyance of a letter covering a considerable sum of money by a house in this town, who had occasion to remit it to New York. He fraudulently broke the seals and purloined about six hundred dollars. He was pursued to Alexandria, taken, brought back to Boston yesterday and about half the purloined sum recovered. This is an additional instance of the certain justice which in this country overtakes iniquity.

Providence, (R. I.) January 10.

Novel Occurrence.—A letter directed to a person in this town, which had not been taken up at the post-office, and was of course, at the end of three months, transmitted to the general post-office, as a dead letter, was recently returned to the post-office here, on account of its containing money. The writer stated, that he had sometime ago *cheated* the person to whom the letter was directed, and enclosed a five dollar bank note, as restitution and recompence; advising, at the same time, that if the recipient had *cheated* any one, he should "do likewise." The receiver declares he has no knowledge of the writer, and observes that he has been cheated by so many, he cannot guess at the individual.

By an act of the general court of N. Hampshire, the name of *Jeremy Newt*, a very prosaic and creeping name, is metamorphosed into *George Washington Orange*—a lizard into a green bay tree. This is an example of the great power of our legislature, which, it is said, can do almost any thing, except making a man a woman. [*Salem. Gaz.*

[We cannot say that the Pennsylvania legislature could make "a man a woman," but we are well assured, that one of its members did, some years since, make a woman a *Mann!* [*Penn. Intel.*

MARRIED,

In this county, on the 4th instant, by the Rev. William Hooper, *John P. Carter*, esq. attorney at law, to Miss *Cornelia Ann Murphey*, only daughter of A. D. Murphey, esq.

DIED,

In the state of Mississippi, on the 26th day of November last, col. *Duncan Stewart*, aged sixty years, a native of the state of North-Carolina, afterwards a resident in Tennessee, but an inhabitant of Mississippi since 1811—an useful and highly respectable citizen in public as well as in private life.

At Plymouth on the 10th instant, the hon. *Joshua Thomas*, aged 69, judge of probate for the county of Plymouth, chief justice of the court of sessions, president of the Pilgrim society, and of the Bible society of Plymouth county. He was aid to general Thomas in 1775 and 1776, and afterwards a senator in the Massachusetts legislature.

In Newburyport, (Mass.) Mr. *Samuel Pilsbury*, aged 78—a soldier of the revolution. He was one of the men who rowed general Arnold on board the British fleet, after his treasonable conduct; although neither he, nor any of his comrades who were ordered on that service, knew any thing of the intention of Arnold.

On the 22d inst. *Thomas Willing*, esq. of Philadelphia, aged 89. The distinguished figure which the deceased made in the annals of this country, and his eminent private worth, call for a particular commemoration. This the public will no doubt receive, from the hands of some one of those who are intimately acquainted with his character and career. *Nat. Gaz.*

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

		9 o'clk.	12 o'clk.	3 o'clk.
January	24	31	32	32
	25	12	19	23
	26	16	32	37
	27	37	44	48
	28	40	49	55
	29	35	51	60
	30	53	65	69

SALE of NEGROES.

WILL be offered for public sale at the Market-House at Chapel Hill, on Saturday the 24th February ensuing, nine Negroes, namely, Polly, Fanny, Nicey, Phillis, Patty, Isaac, David, James and Pompey, lately the property of Mrs Jane Craig, and sold by her to fulfil the conditions of a deed of trust. To render the payments easy, credits will be given. The terms will be, first, fifty dollars, present payment, for each negro purchased; secondly, one fourth of the remainder on the 20th of April next; thirdly, one fourth on the 20th of July next; one fourth on the 20th of October following, and the remainder on the 20th of January, 1822, with interest from the date of each bond, with approved security.

The family of negroes is one that is well disposed, and accustomed to the usual varieties of business: almost all young.

Those who want such negroes are requested to attend. The sale will commence precisely at 12 o'clock.

William Hooper.

Chapel Hill, Jan. 27. 51—3w

NOTICE.

THE copartnership of MURPHY & WHITTED having been this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to said firm are requested to call immediately and settle their accounts by the payment of cash or notes, as we are determined to settle the business as soon as possible.

Levi Whitted,
Martin Murphey.

N. B. The business will be settled alone by Martin Murphey.

January 24. 51—4

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10 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 25th day of December last, a negro woman by the name of *MILLY*, between twenty-five and thirty years of age, of a dark yellowish complexion; she has bushy hair, blearing eyes, and several moles on her face and one on her lip. It is probable she has gone towards Milton. The above reward and all reasonable expenses will be paid on delivering her to the subscriber, or confining her in any jail so that he can obtain her.

Warren Ball.

Eight miles east of Hillsborough, on the Eno river.

January 31. 51—

LOST,

ON Thursday the 27th of December last, from a wagon on the road from Hillsborough to Raleigh, between Peelers and Joseph Brassfield's, a dark brown bearskin *GREAT COAT*, lined with red flannel, with large white metal buttons both on the breast and on the cape. The subscriber will give a reasonable compensation to any person who may find it, and will leave it at Thomas and John Faddis's store in Hillsborough.

David Woods.

Jan. 1st, 1821. 47—

From the Georgia Advertiser.

TO A FRIEND.

"Æquam memento rebus in arduis."
HOR. ODE.

Why, pr'y thee Harry, where's the use
To waste on fortune your abuse
In terms of childish sorrow?
Admit the fact, she frowns to-day
On you—who knows but what she may
Smile kindly to-morrow?

Suppose you are by dunners prest?
Its troublesome, it stands confest—
But their advances parry;
"I've got no change—just paid out all!
But let me see—to-morrow call!"
'Tis easy said, friend Harry.

Hang care, at every sorrow laugh,
From hope's inspiring gobblet quaff,
And kick o'er trouble's chalice,
Revolving turns of fortune's wheel
May place you where you'll know and feel
Yourself above her malice.

Hal, if thou lovest me, just reflect
That sighing is of no effect,
The case not mended by it;
Enjoy your pleasures while you may,
Forget to-morrow in to-day—
At any rate, Hal, try it.

Drink deep from resignation's fount,
Or in hope's airy chariot mount
And bid adieu to trouble—
Then, when adversity resigns
Her post, and fortune's planet shines,
You'll find your pleasures double.

The man whose philosophic mind
To ev'ry stroke of fate 's resign'd,
Needs not the world's base treasure;
For r ch or poor, what boots it—he
Possesses in himself the fee
Of ev'ry earthly pleasure.

Then douse that gloomy front you wear,
Nor look as if you lived on air,
As through the streets you drive on—
A stranger doubtless would suppose,
To see thy phiz, so long it grows,
You'd nothing else to live on. Q.

For the Hillsborough Recorder.

MR. HEARTT—My friend Florian having bequeathed to me his papers, I have for a month past been engaged in reading and arranging them. He came to this state from New-York two years ago, hoping that a southern climate would repair his constitution and reestablish his health. He died at the age of forty-seven, at a distance from his native home: but such were the gentleness of his manners and the benevolence of his character, that he found a home wheresoever he sojourned. He travelled through a large portion of this state, and collected various information on different parts of her history, which he reduced to writing in his leisure hours. He collected a variety of anecdotes of the principal characters of the state: he composed moral and literary essays; wrote sermons, and delivered discourses to his disciples; and the whole tenor of his life seemed to illustrate the gentleness of wisdom, that her ways are ways of pleasantness, and her paths are paths of peace.

I will from time to time send to you for the amusement and instruction of your readers, extracts from his papers. They may be arranged under the following heads:

1. Essays, moral and literary.
2. Florian's correspondence with Corinna.
3. His discourses to his disciples.
4. His village sermons.
5. Notices of various events in the history of North-Carolina; particularly of the regulation and of the revolutionary war.
6. Biographical notices of some of the principal characters which that state has produced.
7. Literature and manners of the state.
8. Miscellaneous.

Florian often expressed to me his surprise that the history of the state had not been written. Among the papers which he has left will be found some of his reflections on this subject. When he came to this state two years ago, he knew nothing of her history. He had heard some indistinct accounts of the regulation, and of the declaration of independence by the people of Mecklenburg county, previous to the 4th of July, 1776: and he had read Dr. Williamson's history of the state. He soon found that the most interesting portion of her history lived only in the recollection of a few of her citizens; and as he travelled, he visited old men who had taken part in the regulation under governor Tryon, and others who had taken part in the revolutionary war. To converse with these men, and write down their accounts of events, was an amusement to him, and served to give some relief to the anxiety of mind which was fast wasting him away. He frequently said to me, that North-Carolina was the cradle of the revolution: that her people were the first to embody in arms to resist and suppress the iniquitous conduct of the officers of the crown: that the regulators, by the application of physical force to the redress of public grievances, had done much more to hasten a separation from the mother country, than had been effected by the contests carried on in New-England between the assemblies and the provincial governors; and that the same spirit had lead the people of this state to declare their independence, before the continental congress had the courage to venture upon such a measure. Among his papers are detailed narratives of several important events, which are either not noticed in any historical work yet published; or if noticed, the accounts given are imperfect or erroneous. One of these narratives I now send to you. It relates to the battle of Ramsour's Mill; a battle between the whigs and tories shortly after the surrender of Charleston to the British; a battle which terminated in the defeat of the tories, and in the suppression of a spirit of disaffection which threatened many of the western counties. This narrative, it appears, he received from general Joseph Graham, of Lincoln county, who being with the troops under general Rutherford was not in the battle, but was on the ground immediately after its close.

PHILO-FLORIAN.

January, 1821.

The narrative of the battle at Ramsour's Mill, mentioned above, we have not yet received; but our correspondent has furnished us with the following article from the papers of Florian, which we hasten to present to our readers.

ON THE HISTORY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Soon after reaching North-Carolina in the winter of 1818, I enquired for a history of the state. The work of Dr. Williamson was given to me, and I was told this was the only history of the state that had yet been published: that Francis X. Martin, esq. formerly of Newbern and now of New-Orleans, had, many years ago, commenced the compilation of a regular history of the state, from the time of Sir Walter Raleigh's expedition, to the year 1810; and it was understood by letters received from Mr. Martin that his work had progressed so far that he should put it to the press three years ago. Since that time nothing more has been heard of the work, by Mr. Martin's friends here. I hope he has not abandoned it. He is said to be indefatigable, methodical and accurate; to have carefully examined the public records of the colony, and to have procured at Newbern from the descendants of the early settlers, many documents and papers which threw light on the first periods of the history of the state, and upon the rebellion which broke out under governor Tryon's administration. So far therefore as the history of the state can be compiled from public records and documents, Mr. Martin's work will, no doubt, be found to be accurate and well arranged. But from his habits of life, his place of residence, and his limited acquaintance with the people of the state, it is not probable that he has collected much of that information which is to be obtained only from those who were principal actors in the scenes which they describe. Of this character is a great mass of information relative to the regulation, the revolutionary war, the military expeditions against the Cherokee Indians, and the extension of the settlements to the west, all of which exist now only in the recollection of a few men, scattered over a great extent of country.

I am at a loss to determine why the history of North-Carolina has not been written. It is not barren of interesting incidents, nor has the state been barren of talents or virtues. Her colonial history furnishes two events, which, as connected with the result of the revolution, are more interesting than any events to be found in the history of the other states of the union. I mean, the regulation under governor Tryon, and the declaration of independence by the people of Mecklenberg county in the year 1776, previous to the declaration made by the continental congress. These events evinced a boldness and determination of character, which had not appeared in any other state. The first was a resort to arms to resist the oppressions of the officers of the crown; the second was an abjuration of allegiance to the mother country; an act totally changing the object of the war. This state was the theatre of the most important military operations in the southern department of the United States; operations which, in a great degree, decided the fate of the war. And before the contest was transferred to the south, this state had sent several regiments of regular troops to the northern army under general Washington. Yet in the general accounts which have been published of the revolutionary war, little is to be found either of the officers or soldiers of North-Carolina. The state has a rich treasure of glory and renown in the conduct of her officers and soldiers, and it is to me unaccountable that no measures have been taken to preserve it. The events of the war in South-Carolina have been recorded in regular memoirs by Dr. Ramsay and general Moultrie, and additional memoirs are now announced by colonel Drayton: yet no attempt has yet been made to embody in memoirs or in regular history the events of the war in this state. This must be owing to the apathy of those who took no part in the revolution, or the unwillingness of those who did, to record their own actions. The example set by their fellow soldier, the late colonel Lee, should remove all scruples of delicacy from the officers, and induce them to rescue from oblivion the memory of transactions honorable to the state and to themselves: transactions which had their influence in producing a result, that seems destined to give a new impulse to the character of *man* in every part of the globe, and to effect the fortunes of the whole human race. There are yet living men who are competent to the task. Since my arrival in the state, I have met with two; colonel William Polk of Raleigh, and general Joseph Graham of Lincoln county. Colonel Polk was an officer in the regular army, and though a young man, marched the regiments from this state to reinforce the army of general Washington. He took an active part in the operations of the war, both in the north and in the south. In the battle of Germantown he was shot through the mouth, and retired from the field at the moment when general Nash was borne off. I shall never forget the account which he gave me of his meeting with general Nash as he was borne off by his affectionate men, mortally wounded by a cannon ball; blind from his wound, in the agonies of death, reaching out his right hand to colonel Polk and bidding him, *Farewell*. There is something attending the death of a gallant soldier, which excites our sympathy in a peculiar way, and leaves an impression which memory delights to call up and cherish with tears.

General Graham was an efficient partizan officer. He was attached to the command under general Rutherford, and on many occasions gave distinguished proofs of his gallantry and ability. From him I learned the general history of the war in North-Carolina, and received *particular narratives* not only of the most important events, but of many of inferior character, which had their influence upon the fate of the war. Wherever I have travelled I have found the officers of the revolution modest, yet communicative. The war was to them a school of moral discipline; and the strong sympathies which united them as brothers for seven years, gave to them all, in some degree, a sameness of character. Such is the pwerful effect of strong moral causes!

The military events in North-Carolina, if collected and arranged, would constitute an interesting portion of history. But the history of a people embraces a great variety of particulars, besides their military atchievements: and it is a little remarkable, that no state acquires a character and assumes a steady march, until her history has been written and her people become acquainted with it. To visit a people who have no history, is like going into a wilderness where there are no roads to direct a traveller. The people have nothing to which they can look back; the wisdom and acts of their forefathers are forgotten; the experience of one generation is lost to the succeeding one; and the consequence is, that people have little attachment to their state, their policy has no system, and their legislature no decided character. Here is a state having fifty thousand square miles of territory, a population of seven hundred thousand; a state whose legislature have been enacting laws for an hundred years and more; and yet there is no history of its people, their civil institutions, their legislature, their manners, their literature, their wars. The people themselves know nothing of their history, and, very naturally, care nothing about it.

Every state should have her historian, to record events as they occur. He can enter into the motives of men, and give to the public the true character and complexion of affairs. He will have his partialities, it is true: but even with this objection, strong as it is, to the writing of history by a man cotemporary with the events which he records, I greatly prefer such historical works to those which are gleaned from public documents a century after the events have happened. For this reason I have always taken pleasure in reading memoirs; and I have long thought the most instructive historical works which I have read, independent of those which relate to our own country, were the memoirs of the duke of Sully and of the cardinal de Retz. From such books, the regular history of a country can be easily compiled. FLORIAN.

THE MONITOR.

"How comfortable a good fire is in a cold night," said my wife Amy as she brushed up the hearth, and put on a few sticks of wood that remained in the corner. Yes, I immediately replied, as is my custom to do to whatever she affirms, and presently fell into a reverie. But all of a sudden the expression returned to my mind, and like one of John Locke's humdrum ideas, would not, by all the arts I possessed, be for a moment banished. Being thus compelled to attend to and reflect upon it, I very soon perceived there was something more in the idea than I at first observed or than is generally associated with the expression.

Night had thrown her dark curtains round the mansion—stern winter had clothed the ground with his fleecy robes, locked up each stream that meandered o'er the field, and sharply whistled through the north key-hole—sable were the heavens, for every gleam of the twinkling stars was intercepted by an impenetrable canopy of clouds; but the taper burned brightly upon my stand—the fire blazed and crackled upon the hearth—Amy was happy and contented, and I enjoyed all that a moderate mind could wish; but still my heart was heavy—I felt that all who were as deserving as myself did not enjoy half those blessings.

When in fancy I looked around, and saw a wealthy man, sitting by his fire, and indulging in all the luxuries which could gratify the senses, I said unto myself—that man does not reflect "how comfortable a good fire is in a cold night," or he would remember the poor these hard times and at this inclement season of the year.

When I saw my neighbour at the "grog shop," sitting by a stove that would not evaporate the nauseous slime bespattered over it by the miserable scape-grace creatures who hovered round, I could not help exclaiming, Oh that poor J—— really knew "how comfortable a good fire is in a cold night," in the society of a man's wife and children! then he would be at home, enjoying it, instead of shivering here in this miserable abode of drunkenness, filth and profanity!

When I heard a man who had his thousands at interest, exclaiming "hard times, nothing to be made now-a-days—wages must come down—every body will be ruined," &c. merely because he could not accumulate wealth as fast as he did a few years since, when the whole country was rapidly gliding down 'the full tide of successful' speculation; poor man, I would exclaim to myself, if a few words from one younger than thyself would not offend thee, I would whisper in thy ear from my very heart—think "how comfortable a good fire is in a cold night," and how many other blessings thou dost possess; then be contented—be thankful—look around thee—see how many lack what thou canst spare, and be merciful!

[*Post Boy.*

NEWSPAPERS.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Rhode Island American.

"There is one trait in the character of many modern newspapers, which is particularly pleasing; I mean the more frequent introduction of religious articles. Some have thought the subject improperly introduced into publications so ephemeral and heterogeneous. But this objection is not entitled to any weight.—Certainly, it is important, that in works so generally, and in numerous cases, exclusively read, the subject, before which all others shrink into comparative nothingness, should be proposed to the mind, and pressed home upon the conscience. Moses commanded the Israelites to teach the law diligently to their children, and to talk of it when they sat in their houses, when they walked by the way, when they lay down, and when they rose up.—So should the lessons of our holy religion be taught, and by the aid of newspapers, the glad tidings of salvation might be conveyed to many spots, which were never enlivened

——"By the church going bell,
Nor smiled when a sabbath appear'd,"

and the attention of many might be excited, who would otherwise have neglected the word of God, and the stated ministrations of the sanctuary. Surely, an instrument which has been so potent an agent in pulling down and building up the kingdom of this world, will not be inappropriately or uselessly employed in aiding to overturn the kingdom of Satan, and build up the everlasting dominion of our Redeemer."

According to Colquhoun's work on Wealth, Power, &c. it appears that from 1700 to 1811, being a period of 111 years, the populaton of G. Britain has nearly doubled itself; and that in the same period the population of Ireland has increased more than 160 per cent.; and further, that from 1801 to 1811 there has been the extraordinary addition of nearly a million and half to the population of Great Britain, and that in the midst of a widely extended war.

The Quarterly Review of 1815 attributes the extraordinary increase of population during the last mentioned period, to the co-operation of the following causes, namely, a great increase of the wealth of the country, which has increased the demand for labour—the change in the manners and habits of the people, who, in a general view, are *more abstemious as respects the use of spirituous liquors*. The almost universal use of tea as a beverage contributing to the health and comfort of every class of society. The habit of cleanliness, which for some years has gained ground in all ranks of society. The almost universal use of vegetable clothing, either linen or cotton, next the skin, to the exclusion of animal substances, as silks and woollens—The improvements that have taken place in the treatment of diseases, and the perfection to which the surgical art has been brought—and, lastly, the invaluable discovery of vaccination, which has annually saved thousands from an early grave.

The Review adds, of the favourable operation of these changes in our habits, which have contributed to the improvement of health, we have a proof in the population return, compiled by Mr. Rickman, in which it is stated that the annual number of burials, as collected in pursuance of the population acts of 1801 and 1811, authorizes a satisfactory diminishing mortality in England since the year 1780. The result was as follows:

In 1780,	one person	in 40	died annually.
1790,	one do.	in 45	do.
1800	one do.	in 47	do.
1801,	one do.	in 48	do.
1110,	one do.	in 49 or 50	do.

Thus making the diminishment of mortality in England to be about one fifth, in the course of thirty years.

A MINOR.—Lady Wallace overtaking a gentleman of her acquaintance who was walking along in a thoughtful mood, slapped him on the back, and cried out, "Pray sir, can you tell me how old I am?" Madam, (he replied, turning round) I cannot be very exact, but you certainly have not arrived at *years of discretion!*

From a London opposition paper.

AN NEW SONG OF SIX-PENCE.

Sing a song of six-pence, a green bag full of lies,
Four and twenty witnesses all proved to be spies;
Before the bag was opened, the ministers 'gan to sing,
Oh! here we have a dainty dish to set before the king;
But when the bag was opened, the lords began to stare,
To see their precious evidence all vanish into air.